LOUIS AND NIGHT IN CHICAGO.

Tastes a Mound City Breakfast, Receives Addresses and Makes a Longer Response Than Usual.

PURCHASE EXPOSITION,

Compliments Pretty Women and Departs for Springfield, Where He Bows to Ten Thousand Persons.

GREAT OVATION AT CHICAGO

WHERE THE PRINCE IS PRESENTED WITH THE CITY'S FREEDOM.

Speeches at Banquet and Reception-An Inspiring Scene in the Armory of the First Infantry.

## Prince's Programme for Three Days.

-Tuesday, March 4 .--Visit Lincoln Park, Chicago, morning. Arrive at Milwaukee 4 p. m. Reception,

Leave Milwaukee at 10 p. m. -Wednesday, March 5 .-At Buffalo, 1:45 to 2 p. m. (central time.) At Niagara Falls, 3:50 to 6 p. m. At Rochester, 8:15 to 8:35 p. m.

At Syracuse, 10:25 to 10:35 p. m. -Thursday, March 6 .-At Boston, 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. At Harvard University, 1:30 to 5:30 p. m. Return to Boston at 6 p. m.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. .CHICAGO, March 3.-His Royal Highness,

like demonstrations. After leaving Indianapolis last night the Razal, says the members of the band who royal pligrim retired and was not awakened recently captured Ampil, the presidente of LIGHT ON REMOUNT QUESTION until the train was about to cross the Cainta, Morong province, were neither "Father of Waters" at St. Louis. The ladrones nor insurgents. He thinks a pri-Mound City was reached on schedule time. vate feud was at the bottom of the matter. At the station a big crowd of people greeted | Word has been received that Ampil is still the prince. He was presented with two ad- alive but under torture and expecting dresses and was then taken to the St. Louis | death. As previously set forth in these dis-Club for breakfast. Brief speech-making patches, Ampil was an enthusiastic Amerfollowed, and the prince responded after having been presented with the freedom of the city. Then followed a drive to the site | flocking to the island of Leyte. The conof the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in Forest Park, where the train was awaiting the party. It was 11 o'clock when the special pulled out for Springfield and Chicago. Prince Henry made a splendid impression in St. Louis, and his remarks and bearing showed he was pleased with all he saw as well as the reception accorded him. In the only address delivered here by him, the prince reiterated the statement made in New York that his mission to this country was to cement the friendly bonds be- General Funston Says There Is No tween Germany and the United States.

Prince Henry's parting compliment to St. Louis was to the women. He saw a group of them standing near his car, and, pretty women they have here." S. M. Felroad, was a passenger on the special for the run to Chicago and Prince Henry entertained him at lunch. The others invited to the table were Admiral Evans, Ambassador Von Holleben, Commander Cowles and

BRIEF STOPS ON THE WAY. Springfield was reached at 1:30 p. m. About the railway station. Prince Henry, who was at luncheon in the diner at the rear end of the train, did not make his appearance until the train was pulling out, a stop of only three minutes having been made at Springfield to change engines and in order to get the prince's mail, which had been forwarded from Chicago by Dr. E. Wever, German consul at Chicago. As the train moved out the prince appeared on the rear platform and touched his cap in response

to cheers which greeted his appearance. Another stop of eight minutes was made at Bloomington, Ill., where engines were changed. During almost the entire trip Felton, who answered them at length, and formation possible.

The special train made rapid time and reached Joliet several minutes ahead of and was run into the Chicago & Alton station in Chicago at 6:30 o'clock, exactly on time. A glare of red fire that could be seen for miles, the blaze of hundreds of torches, the sparkle of myriads of electric lights, Discharged Soldier Who Wanted to and the cheers of thousands of people made up the first taste of this city's hospitality that was given the prince. From the railway station, after he had been formally welcomed by Mayor Harrison and the members of the general reception committee, Prince Henry rode through streets packed with a dense multitude, whose cheers compelled the distinguished visitor to bow continually to right and left.

NOT ROOM FOR ALL THE PEOPLE. The prince arrived in the city at a time when the streets were thronged to the utmost, it being the hour when many thousands of people were leaving their places of business for the day, and of all these people it seemed that nearly every one walked over the Jackson boulevard to await the arrival of the prince. For the entire distance the sidewalks were solidly Wilkie, of the secret service, and turned It was with the greatest difficulty that the line of policemen drawn up in front of the been wounded a number of times while soon revised this miscalculation, however, ourh for the entire distance could restrain carriages. The people were willing enough to stand behind the officers, but the trouble

No more flattering welcome could have been extended any visitor, and it came not upon him.

so much from the officials of the city as line of his route, from the depot to the Auditorium Hotel, was gaily decked with bunting, the prevailing scheme being the American and German flags intertwined, with the black eagle of Prussia over all. PRINCE SPENDS MORNING IN ST. Many of the buildings had upon their fronts elaborate devices made up of hundreds of electric lights. There were "Weicomes" by the dozen; there were eagles and flags, there were strings of gay colored lights almost without number. No cint of the decorations in electric light form was was given to the prince until after his carriage had rolled over Jackson boulevard bridge and was descending the gentle slope that leads toward Michigan avenue. Then, almost in the same second, the lights were turned on, and what had been but one second before a lane between dark, towering buildings was an avenue of dazzling lights. VIEWS THE SITE OF THE LOUISIANA Torch bearers, who were German veteran soldiers, lighted torches at almost the same instant, and from end to end of the boulevard, between the bridge and Michigan avenue, two-thirds of a mile away, there

> both sides of the street. The banquet and reception at the armory and the ball to-night, full descriptions of which are given elsewhere, were the greatest events of the kind Chicago has known.

was an instantaneous blaze of red fire from

ROYAL RECEPTION AT ST. LOUIS.

Prince Henry Receives the Freedom of the City and Makes a Speech.

ST. LOUIS, March 3 .- Prince Henry's reception here this morning was a notable affair. When the special train steamed into the Union Station at 7:07 o'clock it was greeted with the whistles of factories and locomotives and the cheers of thousands gathered to catch a glimpse of German royalty. As the train stopped in the cen-(CONTINUED ON PAGE 4, COL. 5.)

### DEREIC NEAD MANHA KEDELS

dinner and gala performance at theater. FILIPINO CONSTABULARY ATTACKED TEN MILES FROM THE CITY.

> Eleven Unaccounted For and Supposed to Have Been Killed or Captured-Ampil Under Torture.

MANILA, March 3 .- Twenty-five mem-Prince Henry of Prussia, is now the guest bers of the constabulary of Morong, ten of the city of Chicago, having arrived here miles from Manila, encountered eighty from St. Louis at 6:30 o'clock to-night. No well-armed insurgents to-day. The former greater ovation has been given the prince | fled after expending all their ammunition. anywhere than the one he received on his | Eleven of the constabulary are unaccountarrival here. A multitude of people greeted ed for and it is believed they were killed or | Convoy him with German "hochs" and ringing captured. The same band of insurgents American cheers, and all night wherever turned back a commissary wagon but did the prince appeared in public there were not molest the escort of three men. Governor Flores, of the province of

> ican sympathizer. A force of constabulary and military are scouring the country. Bands of insurgents and ladrones are stabulary officials have been notified of the arrival of a band of insurgents from Bohol and other places. They are well armed and

> are serving under Capite. An extra force of constabulary will endeavor to handle the nalcontents. General Lakban has offered to assist in suppressing the insurgents if given a certificate that he conducted his share of the war according to civilized usages. His offer has not yet been con-

### sidered favorably. MERELY ASSASSINATION.

## Real War in the Philippines.

Funston, who is in this city en route to returned to Kraaipan, Cape Colony, with Washington, where he goes to learn if he nine officers and 245 men, reports that when turning to one of his aids, said: "What is to return to the Philippines when his fur- his advanced guard was within ten miles lough expires in April, had a talk to-night of Klerksdorp, during the morning of Feb. ton, president of the Chicago & Alton Rail- with a Herald reporter and will be quoted | 25, the Boers opened a heavy rifle fire on to-morrow as saying: "There is no more the troops from the scrub. The burghers PONTIFICAL JUBILEE CELEBRATED war in the Philippines than there is in Ken- were driven off and the convoy resumed its tucky. Assassins lurk in the cane and march, when a more determined attack was shoot down men who are at their mercy, made on the convoy's left flank, the Boers but there are no soldiers in the field to bat- getting within a hundred yards and stam-Lieutenant Commander Von Egidy. There tle with the United States troops. Even re- peding the mules harnessed to a number Leo Acclaimed by 50,000 Persons as were crowds along the line, all anxious to spectable guerrilla warfare has ceased. of wagons. The attacking forces were There has been no fighting in any of the Philippine provinces for nearly six months. It has been said that I have opposed the At about 6:30 in the morning the rear reduction of our forces in the East. That is | guard was attacked by a strong force of 10,000 people were assembled in and around a mistake. In my opinion one-half of the troops might be brought home now and at the end of a year one-half of those remaining might be returned. "At the same time, too much latitude

should not be given to the natives of the Philippines. They are not ready for selfgovernment and they belong to that class of people who look upon kindness as a show of weakness. If we are to maintain peace in the islands we must deal fairly but somewhat sternly with most of the natives for a good many years. They have been so long accustomed to the Spanish methods of treachery that it will be long before they will accept our promises as we mean

## Deserter Not Identified.

WASHINGTON, March 3.-The War De-Prince Henry was in conversation with partment officials have been unable to President Felton, of the Alton road, the identify the man captured by Lieutenant subject of their talk being commerce and Pratt, First Infantry, at Cagbayan, Samar, various industrial problems. The prince last week, except that he was a volunteer asked numberless questions of President and probably belonged to one of the regiments organized in California. His name is dictment of its own incapacity yet issued William Dunston and he has served in by the War Office, and it will go far to exdid his best to give the prince all the in- the ranks of the Filipino insurgents for several months. There also was captured at the same time, and not previously reported, a native chief named Abukes, who war between the generals at the front, ap- nobles to the throne amidst the acciamais described as having been Lukban's its schedule. There it was slowed down, right-hand man in his guerrilla operations

## CAUSED A FLURRY.

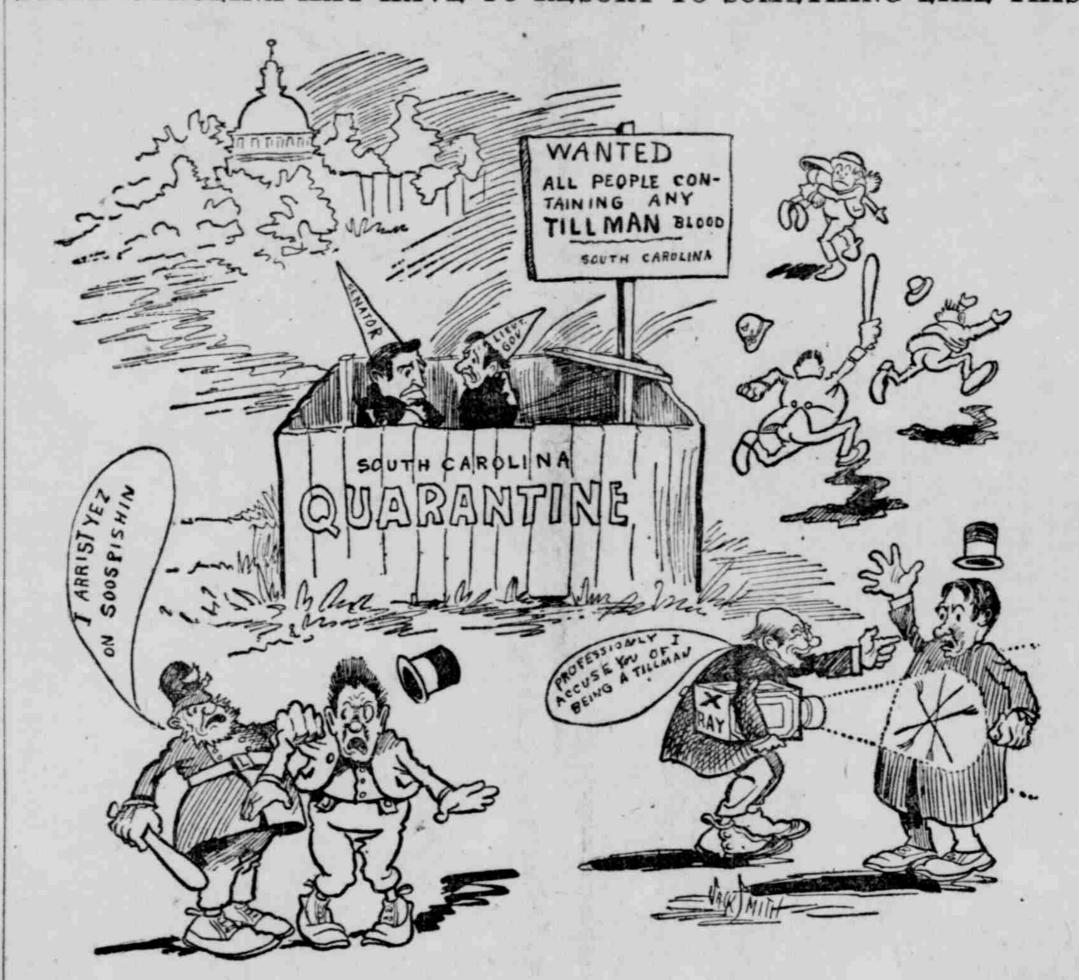
Present Letters to Prince Henry. CHICAGO, March 3 .- Considerable excitement was caused at the door of the Auditorium Hotel to-night at the time Prince Henry was entering it after his arrival from the depot. George S. Howe, a discharged United States soldier, who had served in the Philippines and in China, made a determined effort to reach the prince to present to him some general letters of recommendation and a letter written by Howe to the prince asking for permission to return to England on the same ship as that on which the prince will make the return voyage. Howe, who wore the uniform of an infantry private, pushed through the crowd in the most vigorous fashion, and made no reply to the questions | try." of the detective and the secret-service men who demanded to know what he wanted.

over to the local police. At the police station Howe explained by July, Lord Roberts "thought the supply of writing upon a piece of paper that he had horses might be reduced 20 per cent." He serving in China and in the Philippines, and in August was urging the government and that the wounds had deprived him of to send more horses. In the meanwhile, the power of speech and also of the sense of hearing. He said that he had no desire necessity to diminish the demands for anito do harm to the prince, and explained

He was taken in charge by Chief John

his errand as given above. The affair caused much excitement for a was that there was not enough standing short time, and there were stories that an financial necessities and the suggestion E. R. Dugan were instantly killed. Fireattempt had been made to shoot Prince "that now the hardest portion of the cam- man Postlewaite was severely garned about Henry. When Howe was searched at the

# from its citizens. Every building along the SOUTH CAROLINA MAY HAVE TO RESORT TO SOMETHING LIKE THIS



DETAILS OF THE DISASTER TO THE BRITISH AT VONDONOP.

Attacked by About 1,500 Burghers Led by Delarey and Other Well-Known Fighters.

PARLIMENTARY PAPER THAT IS SAID TO INDICT THE WAR OFFICE.

Demands for Horses in South Africa Not Promptly Met-American Mules the Best.

LONDON, March 3 .- In a dispatch from Pretoria, dated to-day, Lord Kitchener sends details of the disaster to the escort of the convoy of empty wagons at Vondonop, southwest of Klerksdorp, Transvaal Colony. The British casualties, in killed, wounded guns. Lieutenant Colonel Anderson, who NEW YORK, March 3.-Brigadier General | commanded the British force, and who has again driven off.

Boers and simultaneously another body of Boers boldly charged and recharged, riding down the separated British units. The exhausted their ammunition. A detachment of two hundred infantry from Klerksdorp attempted to reinforce the British, but were held in check by the Boers. Lieutenant Colonel Anderson added that the strength of the Boers was estimated at from 1,200 to 1,700. Commandants Delarey, Kemps, Cilters, Lemmer, Wolmarans and

Pottgieter were all present. Commandant Lemmer is said to have been killed. A parliamentary paper was issued toremount question in South Africa. It refers to the American mules as being the best received from any source, magnificent most adverse circumstances." The Amercan horses, the report says, varied greatly,

but the majority were excellent. The paper on the remount department in has been so unduly protracted. This paper pealing for horses, and the officials of the the number of horses sent out.

officer, fifty men, one veterinary officer and | service. 1,300 animals, and when the British reverses came a scratch remount establishment was hurriedly got together. This proved itself | did so. ntterly incapable of dealing with the sudden demands. It appears that in August. 1899, General Forester-Walker wired home that the opinion of experts was adverse to mules. Again, in December, after the mishaps to Lord Methuen, General Forester-Walker suggested that no more American mules were wanted. After the disaster to General Buller the government first began an extensive purchase of remounts and the strain caused chaos to reign in the remount

The blue book shows that the percentage of losses in horses during their transit by sea was comparatively small, but great wastage arose from the fact that the horses were put to work too quickly after their After Partdeburg Lord Roberts wired ur-

gently for remounts, adding: "Without mobile forces I can do nothing in this coun-Again, on March 9, 1900, Lord Roberts repeated his appeal.

Lord Lansdowne, about this time, was pressing Lord Roberts to forecast the time when the supply of horses could be diminished. After Pretoria was captured, in Lord Lansdowne was equally urging the

In November of 1900 Mr. Brodrick came upon the scene with representations of her of 1901, Mr. Brodrick wanted to dimin- | gine is a total wreck.

ish the supply of horses, Lord Kitchener always replying that this was quite impos-

The parliamentary paper then sets forth | IIIILLI complaints from the War Office of the wastage of horses through the inefficiency of the remount department, and Mr. Brodrick wired in November: "We cannot continue indefinitely to send from 10,000 to 12,-000 remounts a month to be used up by column commanders in a few days." The final dispatch given by the paper is dated Jan. 15, 1902. It is from Lord Kitchener and says that the number of horses

sent is satisfactory In Parliament to-day Mr. Brodrick announced that the government was still dispatching 13,000 remounts monthly and, according to the Pretoria correspondent of the Times, the remounts are still badly wanted in South Africa.

### Novelist Meredith Protests.

LONDON, March 4.-In a letter published this morning in the Daily Mail George Meredith, the novelist, protests against the shooting of rebels like Commandant Kritzinger as impolitic because it does not take into account the inferior civilization of the Boers. Mr. Meredith contends that the Boers do not fear death and are not likely to be terrorized by such methods, which only steel the remainder of their fighting men to a more desperate resistance, a spectacle foreboding, piteous. Mr. Meredith regards the Boer as a descendant of the indomitable lower Rhinelanders, who gave such trouble to the Romans. He says: "In order to conciliate him we must take his version of humaneness or we shall find we have been guilty of bad policy, the most exacting of a nation's creditors.

Boers Will Continue the War.

and men made prisoners, reach the total of a long report from General Botha affirm-632. In addition the Boers captured two ing the Boer government to be fully determined to continue hostilities and outlining the proposed midsummer campaign.

IN THE BASILICA OF ST. PETER'S.

He Was Borne Into the Cathedral in the Sedia Gestatoria.

"chapel" was held in the basilica to-day for | made to start the mills as soon as it is posthe first time since 1870, such ceremonies | sible to do so, but if buildings are found to nals, numerous archbishops and bishops, the members of the potifical court, the speworkers and kept in condition under the cial foreign missions sent by most countries, the members of the diplomatic corps and the Roman nobility, all in magnificent vestments or uniforms, participated in the South Africa is considered the strongest in- | ceremony and formed a striking spectacle. The pontifical guards, wearing their gala uniforms, were on duty on all sides. The plain to the public the reasons why the war | Pope, who left his apartment at 10:30 a. m., was borne in the sedia gestatoria, preceded shows continued conflict throughout the by the pontifical court and surrounded by tions of the vast assemblage. Cardinal War Office, who were endeavoring to find | Vannutelli intoned the mass, the pontifical choir chanted the Te Deum and his Holi-When the war broke out the remount de- ness pronounced the papal benediction, partment in Cape Colony consisted of one | beyond which he did not participate in the At 12:20 p. m. the Pope returned to the Vatican, receiving another ovation as he

## MORE SNOWSLIDES.

### Rumor that Twenty Men Were Killed -Boy Buried Under an Avalanche.

SILVERTON, Col., March 3.-News came to-day from Gladstone of the death of the eighteen-year-old son of Richard Tovey by a snowslide at Fishers. The Silverton & Gladstone and the Silverton & Eureka Railroads are blockaded by snow-There is an unconfirmed rumor that a

snowslide carried away all the buildings of the Sunnyside mine on Red mountain. killing twenty men. The reported destruction of the bunkhouse of the Silver Lake mine is denied by the officials of the camp.

## LOCOMOTIVE WRECKED.

# Boiler Explosion That Killed Two

Men and Injured Another. SANTA MARIA, Cal., March 2 .- An engine attached to a Southern Pacific special freight train exploded to-day between Waldorf and Casmalia, about eight miles west of here. Brakeman Henshaw and Fireman

FLOOD HAVOC AT PATERSON AS GREAT AS CAUSED BY FIRE.

More People Rendered Homeless and There Is Much Suffering Among All Classes of Working People.

MACHINERY RUINED AND FOUNDA-TIONS UNDERMINED BY WATER.

Rise in the Ohio River Checked by Cold Weather-Western Mails Belated at New York

PATERSON, N. J., March 3 .- The great flood that has inundated a large part of the mill section of this city subsided some-LONDON, March 4.- The Brussels cor- what during the night, and it is believed respondent of the Daily Telegraph says, in the worst is over. The damage was very a dispatch, that Mr. Kruger has received great. It is estimated that the loss wrought by the flood is as large as that by the fire, while it is said there is little or no insurance to cover it. Many more families have been rendered homeless by the flood than were made so by the fire, and the relief committee, whose labors were becoming lighter daily, is now hard at work seeking to assist those who have lost

everything by the high water.

Between 11 o'clock last night and 4 o'clock this morning the water in the streets of Paterson fell 54 inches, and there has been a still further decline since that hour. Unless there should be another heavy downpour of rain it is thought that no further damage will be done. Along the water cation." front on both sides of the river almost everything is wrecked, foundations and roadbeds having been eaten away, about everything in sight more or less dam-ROME, March 3.-The principal ceremony aged. In the flooded district are dozens in the celebration of the pontifical jubilee of silk mills that must remain idle fighting lasted for two hours, during which in honor of the twenty-fourth anniversary for the present and some of them the two British guns and pompom almost of the Pope's coronation, the holding of for a considerable time to come. The sufferthe papal "chapel," was carried out in the ing must necessarily be great among the basilica of St. Peter's this morning with hundreds of persons employed in these extraordinary pomp and in the presence of | establishments, many of whom have large

the Pontiff and an assemblage estimated families depending upon them for support. to have numbered fully 50,000 persons. The There is no doubt that every effort will be having in the meantime occurred in the be undermined, and the plants badly damnight containing dispatches regarding the Sistine chapel of the Vatican. Thirty cardl- aged, much time must elapse before work The East Jersey Water Company is by far the worst sufferer from the flood. The

entire filtration plant of the company, the the work was \$800,000, all of which is lost to the company. In addition to this, much of the intake of the company is destroyed, and the probabilities are that in all the loss to the company will amount to \$1,-500,000.

A bridge at Dundee island, near Passaic. N. J., was washed away last night. It was reported that six persons who were on the bridge were drowned, but their names could not be learned. Efforts to-day to identify the persons in this accident are without result.

The work of getting those imprisoned in the upper stories of houses in the flooded istricts went on to-day. Those who refused to be taken out in boats were supplied with food and other needful articles. Those who were taken out of the flooded sections were cared for by friends or joined the refugees at the armory. At the armory the scene resembles that on the day after the fire. The relief work, under Mrs. Garret A. Hobart's direction, is in full swing. and everything possible is being done for the homeless. The aldermen met to-day and considered the situation. It was determined to leave the distress to the relief committee, which, through the Rev. Dr. Stuart Hamilton and Father Gillen, reported it had ample funds to look out for ail. the money being left over from the fire relief funds. All the cemeteries were flooded, and all

burials have had to be postponed. Arrangements are being made to use the old vaults in the abandoned Sandy Hill Cemetery for the storage of bodies. The water to-night is falling at the rate of three quarters of an inch an hour.

## NO BIG RISE AT CINCINNNATI.

### Cold Weather Has Checked the Flood in the Ohio Valley.

CINCINNATI, O., March 3 .- Cold weather and strong winds have checked the flood in the Ohio Valley. The weather bureau on the conditions existing last night, predicts that the danger line of fifty feet would be reached here this morning and paign is over," the supply might be dimin- the face and hands. He was thrown into that the stage might exceed fifty-seven station no weapon of any kind was found | shed. In March, May, June and Septem- a mudhole, which saved his life. The en- feet during the week. At 7 p. m. to-night the stage was 43.7, and the danger line bility.

not seem probable. There has been no inference with navigation thus far and none is expected. The river will reach thirtytwo feet by 6 o'clock Tuesday morning.

### MAILS FROM THE WEST LATE. All Through Trains Delayed by the

Flood in New York State. NEW YORK, March 3 .- All through trains due to arrive here to-day on the

New York Central were late. Many trains from the West were held at points up the State and did not get into New York at all, but local traffic, generally speaking, was not much delayed. All through trains left here on time to-day except the Buffalo local, due to leave at 10:30. This train was sent out half an hour late. On the main line between Hudson and Albany, from CAUCUS Hudson to Chatham and from Chatham to Albany communication is maintained. Not for a great many years have the mails been so delayed as during the past three and a BUT NO AGREEMENT REACHED BY

The New York Central train due at 4:45 a. m. Sunday, with mail from the northern part of the State and from the West, arrived at 3:40 this morning. The New York and Pittsburg mail train, which brings about the heaviest mail which comes into the city. Tawney's Proposition to Return 20 due here at 9:50 last night, got in at 4 o'clock this morning. The second train on the same line, due here at 4:10 this morning. got in at 7 o'clock. The Lehigh Valley train, carrying mail due here at 6:19 on Saturday, got in at 4 o'clock this morning, and the mails due here over the same line yesterday are not in yet. On the Eric line the mail train due at 6:39 March 2 got in at 4 o'clock this morning. Mails from southern points and points in New England and the East are from three-quarters to an hour will not be reached in Cincinnati till late to-night. The rise is not expected to go beyond fifty-two feet. As the first interruption at any local depot is at fifty-five feet, there will be no trouble to any of the railways and the interruption along the river front of Cincinnati or Coving-(CONTINUED ON PAGE 2, COL. 4.)

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY MAY NOT SUPPLANT THE WIRE SYSTEM.

Address at the Meeting of Commercial Cable Company Stockholders -Accuracy the Main Point.

NEW YORK, March 3 .- At the annual neeting of the Commercial Cable Company, held to-day, the board of directors were increased from thirteen to fourteen. All of the retiring directors were re-elected, and the two new directors elected were Edward S. Webb and Edward Sawley. The company's officers will be re-elected by the

Vice President M. W. Ward addressed

those present on wireless telegraphy. He

board to-morrow.

said: "The shareholders of the company will no doubt expect some expression of opinion from the officials of the company in respect to wireless telegraphy. While we don't intend to belittle the credit due OF MILLS ARE IDLE to Marconi for the advancement he has made in that field we have every confidence in the ability of submarine cables to maintain their commercial supremecy in competition with wireless telegraphy, even should it ever extend beyond its present experimental stage as regards transatlantic or other long-distance transmissions. Our shareholders must not overlook the fact that it has taken the commercial cable and its land-line system (Postal company) some seventeen or eighteen years to perfect their organization for the distribution and collection of telegrams throughout the United States and the rest of the world. Assuming that the Marconi system should become perfected so that it could really compete in a commercial sense-and commercial requirements are very exactingit is fair to say that it would take as many years to put the Marconi system in a position as would enable it to serve the public Messages are now transmitted across the Atlantic and answers received in two or three minutes. A message experiencing a delay of ten or fifteen minutes means the important point is the fact that 95 per cent. of the Atlantic messages are expressed in code or cipher language, the words or ciphers having no connected meaning. The ers. words or cipher groups frequently only differ from each other in single letters, yet they have widely different meanings, and an error in transmission of one of these letters might have disastrous consequences. These are some of the commercial exactions or demands made upon the telegraphs. No one as yet even pretended that the speed with which messages may be transmitted by wireless apparatus even approaches the speed of the aerial or submarine wire, and among submarine wires those of the Commercial Cable Company stand pre-eminent, not only for speed, but

## No Encouragement for Marconi.

LONDON, March 3.-Speaking in the House of Lords to-day of the attitude towards wireless telegraphy, the Marquis of that while he, personally, regarded the wireless system as the greatest invention of the age, he could not grant Marconi licenses to establish signal stations in the United Kingdom, for fear of interrupting the extensive experimental work now being carried on by the Admiralty, from which the government hoped to attain most complete results.

NEW YORK, March 3.-Signor Marconi was seen to-night in reference to the cabled statement of the Marquis of Londonderry, postmaster general of the United Kingdom, that he could not grant Marconi licenses to establish signal stations in the kingdom. With Mr. Marconi was H. O. Saunders, a director of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company, who spoke in behalf of the inventor, and explained that the report was true, but that the refusal on the part of the Marquis of Londonderry to grant any license for the establishing of signaling stations had to do only with inland stations, and did not affect the establishment of stations along the coast. "There is nothing to prevent the Marconi Company going right ahead," said Mr. Saunders, "and establishing marine signal stations.

## To Try Another System.

BERLIN, March 3 .- The United States Navy Department has ordered for two stations a complete outfit of the wireless telegraph system of Slaby & Arco, from the Allgemeine Electricitaets Geselleschaft, of Berlin, for the purpose of experimenting against the Marconi system.

## LONE STAR INDEPENDENCE.

### Texans Celebrate Their Day of Emancipation from Mexican Rule. HOUSTON, Tex., March 3 .- Texas inde-

pendence day was generally observed to-day as a holiday. The formal exercises were confined to the public schools. At Huntsville the grave of Sam Houston was strewn with flowers. At Austin the university students observed the day with a set programme. At Waco the cornerstones for two new buildings for Baylor College were laid Governor Sayers was present and made

## TURKEY IS DEFIANT.

## Repudiates All Responsibility for the

Abduction of Miss Stone. CONSTANTINOPLE, March 3. - The inited States minister, John G. A. Leishman, has presented a note to the Porte regarding the capture of Miss Ellen M. Stone by brigands, demanding the punishment of the guilty parties. The Porte, in replying, repudiates responsibility and denies all lia-

ONLY FORM OF RELIEF SUGAR BEET GROWERS WILL GIVE.

Are Firmly Opposed to Reciprocity or Any Direct Conces-

sion in the Tariff Rates.

LAST NIGHT

REPUBLICANS OF THE HOUSE.

Per Cent. of Duties Collected on Sugar Discussed at Length.

POOR SHOW FOR LOUD'S BILL

HIS RURAL FREE DELIVERY SCHEMB WILL RECEIVE LITTLE SUPPORT.

Two New Indiana Postmasters-Postoffice Money Must Not Be Deposited with Trust Companies.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, March 3.-The Cuban reciprocity question is worrying the Republican members of the House, who held a fruitless caucus to-night on the question of granting tariff concessions to the island. How to aid the Cuban planters and at the same time appease the sugar-beet growers at home is a puzzle that none seem to be able to solve. Representatives of the sugar-beet States predict disaster to the party if the duty on Cuban sugar be lowered. They are willing to give the Cubaus relief, only they insist it shall be in the form of rebate. This plan is not deemed wise by many Republicans at the caucus to-night. Mr. Fordney, of Michigan, and Mr. Norris, of Minnesota, who oppose a direct tariff concession and espouse the plan of giving a rebate direct to the Cuban sugar planters, held the floor most

About 120 Republicans attended the meeting. Mr. Cannon, chairman of the caucus, presided and Mr. Loudenslager, of New Jersey, acted as secretary. Speaker Henderson was present, but took no part in the proceedings. Mr. Tawney, of Minnesota, who, at the last conference, presented the proposition to return to Cuban planters a rebate on duties collected from them, got the floor as soon as the conference was called to order. He had modified his proposition to provide that it should be retrotractive until Nov. 1, 1901, in order-to-cover all the present sugar crop, and instead of providing that 20 per cent. of the duties collected should be returned, as his former proposition did, that 70 cents on each ton of cane produced should be distributed directly to the sugar growers. The distribution under his plan would be made through the military government until the civil government is established. He figured that 70 cents a ton would be equivalent to 20 per cent, of the duty, and maintained his plan would insure the receipt of the money by those whom Congress desired to benefit, defeat of the object of the sender. A most If a direct tariff concession were made he maintained that the benefit would accrue to the sugar trust and not the Cuban plant-

In this connection he produced a report made by the ways and means committee in the last Congress on a resolution introduced by Mr. Richardson, the minority leader, for the return of the duties collected on Porto Rican sugar. This report, it devoloped, was drawn by General Grosvenor. Mr. Tawney read from this report, which contended that the beneficiary of the Richardson resolution would be the sugar for accuracy and reliability of communi- trust, and drew the inference that the same result would follow a reduction of the duty on sugar from Cuba. Mr. Tawney earnestly urged the necessity for his retroactive as is claimed," said he, "it is important that the relief should be immediate. Without the retroactive clause no benefit would result from the rebate until next year's

> Mr. Tawney underwent a sharp fire of questions from Mr. Payne, of New York; Mr. Long, of Kansas, and others. He was asked whether it was his intention that the rebate should go to nonresident owners of sugar lands in Cuba and he replied in the negative. He declared that our own citizens who were engaged in speculation in Cuba did not need our largess.

> Mr. Tawney's proposition was in the form of a resolution directing the ways and means committee to enact a bill to provide for the payment to Cuba for six months from the passage of the bill of 20 per cent. of all duties collected in the United States on Cuban imports from Nov. 1, 1901. If within six months Cuba enters into a reciprocal trade agreement with the United States, giving this country rates of duty substantially below the rates collected on like articles from other countries, then these rebates to Cuba shall continue to be paid for three years from the date of the reciprocity agreement. The government of Cuba or such agency as the President may select out of the money so paid over to Cuba shall pay to the actual bona fide cane growers of the island 70 cents per ton of cane for each ton produced and delivered by him to the sugar factory and manufactured into sugar from Nov. 1, 1901, durng the life of the arrangement. Any balance in the Cuban treasury from this scheme is to be applied for the promotion of the general welfare of Cuba.

> Judge Morris, of Minnesota, who prepared a proposition for an increase of the luties and a rebate to Cuba some time ago, also supported the plan for a rebate, and Mr. Fordney, of Michigan, Mr. Minor, of Wisconsin, and other members from beet-sugar States read telegrams from their constituents protesting against any direct tariff concession to Cuba. At II p. m. the conference adjourned until next Thurs-

### \_\_\_ ABOUT INDIANIANS.

### Interesting Batch of Notes-Opposition to Loud's Rural Mail Scheme.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, March 3 .- Several members of the Indiana delegation, especially Messrs. Overstreet and Watson, took a an address. The two buildings are to cost prominent part in the opposition to the rural free delivery contract scheme when it was being discussed by its author, Representative Loud, in the House this afternoon. The Republicans are solid against the bill and will do all they can to defeat it. Representative Loud has stated that he has no hope to secure its passage. It is the general impression that it will not receive over twenty votes.

> An Indiana postmaster asked the Postoffice Department if he would be permitted to transfer the deposits of his office from a national bank to a trust company. The department replied that under no circum-

stances could money be deposited in any